



HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
For and on behalf of  
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

Printed  
At the  
**P. G.**  
For  
Reservations Tel: 27880

VOL. V NO. 295

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1950.

Price 20 Cents

## TIGHTER HUNGNAM PERIMETER 100,000 Chinese Pressing In From Three Directions

### COMMENT

Mr. Herbert Hoover, a former President of the United States, has for many years been accepted, together with Mr. Bernard Baruch, as one of his country's Elder Statesmen and as an oracle to be consulted in times of crisis. Now Mr. Hoover, by his surprising broadcast on the international situation, bids fair to destroy the reputation for sagacity he has built up over the years.

Mr. Hoover says Western Europe must create and equip huge numbers of fighting divisions of its own before the United States "lands another man or another dollar on their shores." In Mr. Hoover's own words, it is the United States' first duty to save itself. Apparently Mr. Hoover expects this aim (with which none can quarrel) to be achieved by abandoning the continental defence of both Europe and Asia and concentrating on defending the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is the method which is at fault.

Mr. Hoover, by his argument, not only provides an extraordinary concept of military strategy but ignores the lessons of history. The landing in Normandy in World War II was facilitated considerably by the fact that Germany was fighting a war on two fronts. With Russian armies in undisputed possession of the land mass of Europe (which Mr. Hoover's strategy would ensure) mounting an invasion from the British Isles to liberate Europe — were there a Europe left to liberate — would provide a nightmare task.

Mr. Hoover's thesis is, in general, untenable. If the policy he advocates were followed, European determination to rearm, at present affected by internal dissensions on the Continent, would be irreparably destroyed. The way would be open for Russian occupation of the entire Continent. Isolationism is a dead issue in the United States, and Mr. Hoover, in trying to revive it, seems unaware of this fact and unaware of the impossibility of turning the clock back.

### UN Troops Take Heavy Toll

Tokyo, Dec. 21.

With over a hundred thousand Communist troops closing in from three sides, the hard-pressed United Nations garrison defending Hungnam, in North-East Korea, have now withdrawn into a tighter and more easily defensible perimeter, it was learned here tonight.

They had blown up the last bridge leading south from the encircled port and were reported to be battling to hold their lines with the aid of bombing and machine-gunning naval planes and the big guns of the Allied warships standing off-shore.

General MacArthur announced today that the United Nations troops in North Korea, excluding South Koreans, suffered 12,975 battle casualties during the "reported 'disaster' period" of the great Chinese Communist counter-offensive—the 16 days from November 27 to December 12.

These figures included killed, wounded and missing.

Seven American divisions suffered 11,964 casualties and "other United Nations forces" 1,011 casualties.

Field commanders reported that the corresponding Communist losses were in the ratio of 10 to one, his communique added.

The effect of these Communist losses was "already noticeable in the perceptible slowdown of their current rate of advance."

The American Eighth Army's withdrawal in the North-West had not been dictated by these battle losses nor by the acceptance of defeat, General MacArthur said.

#### THE DISCREPANCY

The withdrawal was dictated by the "obvious discrepancy" between nine corps of 27 Chinese Communist divisions and four corps of 12 United Nations divisions, he added.

The forward echelon of nine corps represented only 20 per cent of Communist China's organised military manpower, with 15 to 25 additional divisions "known to be massed in a second echelon along the Yalu River and within Manchuria."

"Under such conditions, the assumption of the defensive position of readiness and the tightening of frontages is an almost commonplace military manoeuvre."

Allied casualties were "not unusual" in comparison with those suffered in "similar situations in other wars." The total losses since June, over a period of five and a half months, had not even approximated the battle losses in certain comparable operations in World War II.

The United Nations Commander complained of the "persistent and speculative" unofficial casualty reports from Korea which gave "an artificial nuance of 'disaster'" to the Allied military operations.

Giving details of the 12,975 casualties, General MacArthur's communique said that the American 2nd Division was the hardest hit with over 4,000 losses—mostly on the withdrawal from the Chongchon front.

Engineers of the 10th Corps blew up the 400-yard concrete bridge over the frozen Chong-

chon River after a day of bitter fighting against Communist troops crowding the snow-streaked hills surrounding Hungnam.

The bridge, the last main road link with the South, is only three miles from the city's centre.

General MacArthur's spokesman denied here today reports that the Chinese Communists had used gas grenades against the American 3rd Division holding one sector of the Hungnam perimeter.

Further scattered fighting between North and South Korean patrols took place again today in the North-West, where the Eighth Army just below the 38th Parallel holds the defence arc round Seoul, the Southern capital.—Reuter.

### STOP PRESS

#### TEST MATCH Australia Wins Toss For Second Time

Melbourne, Dec. 21.

Australia won the toss this morning and are battling to open the second Test match against England here.

Early morning rain gave away to sunshine and when the covers were lifted the wicket was found to be in good condition.

Denis Compton is not playing for England owing to a knee injury, and Brian Close and Parkhouse come into the side.

Archer, the Queensland batsman has been included in the Australian eleven, with Burke as 12th man.

#### Australia 28 For 1

At 1 p.m., Melbourne time, Australia had scored 28 for 1. Morris was brilliantly caught by Hutton off Bedser in the slips for two with the total at six. Against superb bowling by Bedser, whose in-swingers constantly had the batsmen worried, Archer and Harvey advanced the score to 28. Archer was then 13 and Harvey 13, with one extra.

### Cabinet Studies Economic Policy

London, Dec. 21.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and members of his Cabinet held a discussion today on British economic policy—which is likely to be considerably affected by the rearmament speed-up.

Before going to his country residence, Chequers, later today to spend Christmas there, Mr. Attlee planned to have a talk with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who returned this morning from his Atlantic Council and Western Union Consultative Council talks at Brussels.

The Cabinet may discuss the full industrial implications of its rearmament policy when it meets immediately after Christmas.

Women as well as men will be quickly brought under labour direction if any deterioration in the international situation dictates a further acceleration of the rearmament programme.—Reuter.

### Envoy At Palace

London, Dec. 21.

Mr. Walter Sherman Gifford, the new United States Ambassador in London, today presented his credentials to the King. Mr. Gifford arrived in Britain last night on board the liner America.—Reuter.

### Adenauer Takes The First Step

#### Germans To Serve On Committees

Bonn, Dec. 21.

The German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, agreed today to appoint Germans to serve on joint Allied-German committees to negotiate details of placing German units in General Dwight Eisenhower's Western European defence forces.

The door is wide open for German units to march with the Atlantic Army, the Allied High Commissioners told Dr. Adenauer today.

No details were given, but it was believed Dr. Adenauer informed the Western Commissioners that the price was equality for Germany among the Western Atlantic nations and at least much greater control over her own affairs.

The US, British and French High Commissioners came here from the Brussels conference, where measures drawn up for the defence of the West stressed the need for German troops.—United Press.

[Other references on the back page.]

**Guerlain**

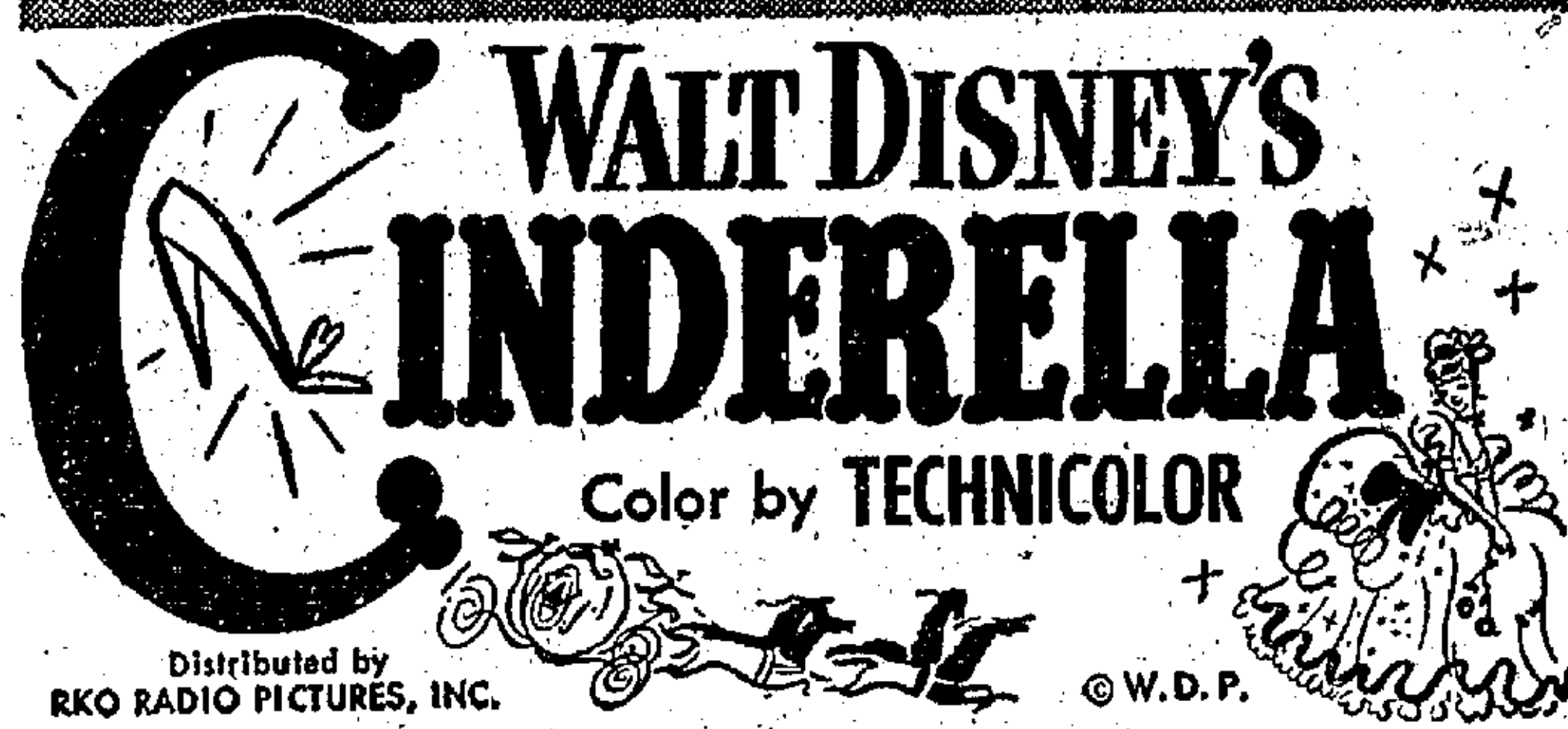
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# INDIAN WOMEN CHARGED WITH GOLD OFFENCE

Uxbridge, Middlesex, Dec. 21.

Four Indians — three women and a man — were sent for trial at the Old Bailey today for an alleged attempt to export nine bars of gold, worth £2,000 through London Airport to India. They reserved their defence and were allowed bail.

They were Vithal Siatram Banarse, importer and exporter; his wife, Shanti Banarse; Manabai Chaudhuri and her 16-year-old daughter, Sulochana Siatram Chaudhuri, all giving London addresses.

It was alleged that when asked by Customs officers at the London Airport on December 9, if they had gold, silver or jewellery to declare, both Banarse and the girl said they had not.

The export of gold was prohibited under exchange Control Act of 1947.

Banarse and the girl were travelling together to India where the value of gold was considerably higher than in Britain.

Miss Chaudhuri was searched by a woman Customs officer and it was alleged that beneath her sari and blouse was found a man's waistcoat with nine bars of gold sewn inside.

Banarse denied that the waistcoat was his or that he got the girl to carry the gold.

Mrs Banarse was alleged to have told the officers that she bought the waistcoat and had sewn pockets in it at the request of her sister, Mrs Chaudhuri. She was alleged to have added, "We had plenty of ornaments and they got broken. I melted them and made them into bars. We wanted to send them to India to be made into new ornaments."

## HOUSE SEARCHED

Mrs Chaudhuri said that she gave the waistcoat containing the gold to her daughter to wear when she went to India, because she did not like to give it to Mr Banarse.

A search of their house, it was alleged, led to the finding of a crucible and a mould.

Mr Frank Hobbs, a bullion official said that the official price of gold in India was about 350 shillings per fine ounce. The price in England was 248 shillings.

Mr Julius Silverman (for the defence): At least six of these bars are higher than 22 carats?

Mr Hobbs: Definitely so.

Mr Silverman: That means that they are of the quality of gold which is not normally obtained in this country?

Mr Hobbs: Yes, it seems to have been Indian native jewellery melted down. That is my assumption.—Reuter.

## YUGOSLAV FEAR OF ATTACK

Belgrade, Dec. 21.

Major-General Djuro Loncarevic, a member of Marshal Tito's Army Staff, said tonight that in present world situation Yugoslavia could not exclude the possibility of an attack.

General Loncarevic accused the Bulgarians, Hungarians and Rumanians of keeping stronger armies than those permitted under the peace treaties.

Bulgaria, he said, was maintaining an army of 160,000 men, while under the treaty it should not exceed 55,000 men. Rumania, instead of the permitted 138,000, had twice that number of men under arms, while the Hungarians, instead of 70,000, had 140,000 men.

General Loncarevic said that Yugoslav industry was now supplying the Army, but if the security of the country required it, arms and equipment would be bought elsewhere.

Yugoslavs need not be afraid, he added, because today "the whole of peace-loving humanity would be on our side in the event of an aggression against us."

The General was speaking in the National Theatre on the ninth anniversary of the formation of the Yugoslav Army. Marshal Tito attended the performance.—Reuter.

## US Defence Director Takes Office

Washington, Dec. 21.

Mr Charles E. Wilson, President of the General Electric Company, took office today as Director of Defence Mobilisation.

He appointed General Lucius Clay, former United States Military Governor in Germany, and Mr Sidney Weinberg, New York Banker, as his assistants. They will serve without compensation.

President Truman announced on Friday that he was establishing an office of defence mobilisation under Mr Wilson. He made the announcement in the nation-wide broadcast in which he foreshadowed his proclamation of a state of national emergency, issued the next day.—Reuter.

## Reds Rounded-Up

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 21.

Police have arrested over 100 Communists during the past 12 hours in curbing Communist efforts to celebrate Marshal Stalin's birthday today.

Police groups patrolled the city in vans. Despite the severe precaution, the Communists posted some bills on walls and hung banners on telephone and electric wires proclaiming the Soviet Premier's virtues.—Reuter.

## Chinese Cut Off Dalai Lama

Washington, Dec. 21.

The National Geographic Society today made public a report that Red Chinese troops are blocking the escape of the Dalai Lama from Tibet.

The report came from Dr Joseph Rock, one of the Society's Asiatic explorers, who is currently in Kalimpong, in West Bengal.

Dr Rock said Chinese troops had been seen on the Indian-Tibetan frontier south of Lhasa "posing a threat to the flight of the Dalai Lama in this direction." The mother, sister and elder brother of the boy theocratic ruler of Tibet have already taken refuge in Kalimpong.—United Press.

## REARMING GERMANY

### Practical Necessity

New York, Dec. 21.

A Herald Tribune editorial captioned "Progress on Germany," said on Thursday the actual method of German participation in the west European army is wisely kept from being stated in dogmatic terms.

The paper said: "In a situation as fluid and as rapidly changing as that of Europe today, timing and proportion are of utmost importance. The German problem can not be dealt with abstractly — indeed, abstractly the whole proposition of arms for Germany makes little sense. The question is one of practical necessity, and as such it must be faced in a practical way."

The editorial continued: "When arms are available, and the possibility of training German forces exists, there will be time enough to secure the binding approval of the Bonn government, and by then undoubtedly there will be forces in motion to make that approval the more likely. Mobilisation of the Western community, the presence of American forces in substantial numbers, and the general lift and the direction which General Eisenhower's leadership may be expected to give, will all contribute to an atmosphere of confidence and a resolve in which a wise decision by the Germans can be made."

"The decisions at Brussels start things off on the right road. We believe they will lead to the right destination."—United Press.

## Defence Courses For Merchantmen

London, Dec. 21.

Arrangements are being made to start at the end of next January the defence courses for Merchant Navy officers and men which were introduced during the last war, the Ministry of Transport announced last night.

The new courses, prepared by the Admiralty, are designed to familiarise Merchant Navy personnel who were not at sea in World War II with the special duties that would fall to them in any future war. They will also serve as "refresher" courses for bringing old hands up to date.—Reuter.

## Amnesty Asked

Paris, Dec. 21.

Eleven deputies, representing constituencies in the French Union, today asked the Government to grant a total amnesty to about 20 Indians who were sentenced to penalties ranging from fines to five years' imprisonment for taking part in Nationalist riots in Mahe (French India) in October, 1948.

The deputies, led by M. Lambert Saravans, who represents French India, said that the riots, in which no one was killed, took place during a period of multiple election and were spontaneous.—Reuter.

## CONSIDERING A NEW TYPE OF TREATY

London, Dec. 21.

The Foreign Office is giving serious attention to the Egyptian proposals for converting the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian alliance into a multilateral security treaty covering the whole of the Middle East, it was understood in diplomatic quarters here today.

The proposals were put forward during the recent talks here between Salah El Din Bey, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary.

Before giving a final opinion on the proposal British officials want to find out the views of governments which might form part of a local wider security treaty.

One London evening newspaper today ventilated the possibility of creating in the Middle East a treaty organisation on the lines of the Atlantic Pact group.—Reuter.



# TWO UNKNOWN FACTORS

## Uncertainty In World Political Scene

### Chinese Intentions And Future Russian Policy

London, Dec. 21.

Uncertainty caused by two unknown factors dominates the scene of world politics in the last few weeks of 1950. One of these factors is the future Chinese intentions in Korea.

The other is the likely Soviet response to an agreement by the Western Powers to attend a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers with a broad agenda.

In the face of these two uncertainties, opinion among the big anti-Communist Governments is divided in its basic attitude, even if agreed on immediate policy.

In Europe, for instance, the Western Powers are all agreed that they should tell the Soviet Union that they are willing to agree to a four-power official level conference to try to work out an agenda for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council. But they are less agreed on the basic analysis of the world situation which led them to make this move.

The French Government still nurse the hope that a fundamental world agreement might, after all, result from a fresh meeting with the Soviet Union if this could be brought about.

#### BRITISH SCEPTICISM

In Britain, though the general attitude is more sceptical, important political groups, both Labour and Conservative, hold the same view.

The United States Administration clearly believes that the prospect of a genuine understanding with Russia, which would end the division of Germany on terms which left the subsequent Government free from Communist pressure, is ruled out.

The Far East presents a similar problem. In the period in which the world waited for Communist China's reply to the appeal made by the bloc of Asian countries for a cease-fire, Britain and the United States were agreed, following top-level talks in Washington, to make a military stand south of the 38th Parallel and to try to end the conflict through negotiation.

But this agreement again masked a difference of approach similar to that which characterised the attitude of the powers to Russia.

#### IN THE DARK

Britain believed that the Korean conflict could and should be terminated by talks following a cease-fire and the creation of a buffer zone.

The United States was more doubtful, believing that even if the Chinese Government eventually indicated that it was willing to agree to a cease-fire, negotiations which raised the question of the status of Formosa would be bound to fail.

In the lull which followed the Truman-Attlee talks in Washington and the re-establishment of a United Nations military line in Korea after a perilous retreat, the Western Powers were completely in the dark about the Chinese intentions.

The diplomatic initiative then rested with Peking and the "neutral" group in the United Nations.

In fact, there is no doubt that the two unknown factors, in East and West, of Chinese intentions and Soviet intentions, which face the Atlantic Powers with separate problems in Korea and Germany, are essentially one problem.

#### CHINA'S PROBLEM

One plausible explanation of the delay in an indication from Peking of any clear intention about the Korean campaign is the need for Russia and China to concert their policies.

Viewed from the other side, the problem facing China of whether to drive to the sea in

South Korea or attempt negotiations is similar to the problem facing the Soviet Union of whether to agree to a broad general conference on the whole future of Germany and Austria, and if so of whether to agree to it with the intention of making it a success.

Peking and Moscow, no less than the West, are faced, at the end of 1950 when Communist policy has brought the world nearer to a hot war than at any time since the end of World War II, with a critical policy decision.

They have, in fact, to decide how to make the next move in the cold war—round the conference table, through diplomatic channels or by the build-up of military positions in Eastern Europe and Korea.

The period of uncertainty gives no hint that either capital is thinking in terms of ending the cold war and so of eliminating in the New Year the danger of a world conflict.—Reuter.

### Woman Gets Defence Job

Washington, Dec. 21.

The Senate today confirmed the appointment of Hungarian-born Mrs Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defence, despite earlier allegations of Communist sympathies.

The Senate Armed Services Committee had twice unanimously recommended such action. Evidence that she had Communist associations 15 years ago was rejected by the Committee as false. Mrs Rosenberg said that it was a case of mistaken identity.

Mrs Rosenberg was born in Hungary 49 years ago. She will act as Manpower Authority under the Defence Secretary, General George Marshall, who personally asked that she should be given the post.

She had been serving for a month in the \$15,000 a year post under a temporary appointment.—Reuter.

### Master Plan For Civil Defence

Washington, Dec. 21.

A master plan for civil defence, designed to prepare the United States to deal with the dangers and problems of atomic attack, was approved by the House of Representatives yesterday and sent to the Senate.

The legislation establishes a Federal Civil Defence Administration to direct a preparedness programme expected to cost \$3,100 million over a three-year period.—Reuter.

### THE HOT SPOT

Durban, Dec. 21.

Twenty-nine-year-old Jack Nunn stowed away in the funnel of the Australia Star until the heat became too much for him 12 hours out of Fremantle, Australia, and he gave himself up.—Reuter.

### RAILWAY DISPUTE SETTLED

Washington, Dec. 21.

The Government today announced settlement of the rail dispute, under an agreement which covers 300,000 members and gives a wage increase of 23 cents an hour to yard workers and five cents an hour to road men, retroactive to Oct. 1.

The Presidential assistant, John Steelman, announced the settlement after a round-the-clock bargaining session. The carriers agreed to the principle of a 40-hour week for yard men but the contract set this aside until January 1952 in deference to tightening manpower regulations. When the 40-hour week finally goes into effect, all yard men will receive an extra four cents an hour.

Carrier negotiators estimated that the contract would cost them \$130,000,000 yearly. They had no comment on the resulting effect on passenger and freight rates, but they will probably ask the Inter-State Commerce Commission to increase rates.—United Press.

### Peking Turns To Pakistan For Cotton

Karachi, Dec. 21.

Communist China has ordered 40,000 bales of raw cotton from Pakistan since the United States imposed a ban on all exports to China, Karachi trade circles said today.

Hongkong mills, now cut off from United States supplies, were all understood to be placing orders for Pakistani cotton.—Reuter.

### Abdullah In Baghdad

Baghdad, Dec. 21.

King Abdullah of Jordan arrived in Baghdad today.—Reuter.

### JEST A MINUTE!

By GEOFFREY EVANS



"This year it's too little money chasing a lot of too dear Christmas fare!"

### 'Black Diamond' In Korea

Tokyo, Dec. 21.

Along the ice-edged roads of Korea tonight, the black diamond sign of the New Zealand Division—famed throughout North Africa and Italy—is doing its old job of guiding "Kiwi" vehicles to their dispersal areas.

The New Zealand Division's vehicles, guns and ammunition arrived at a Korean port today and to-night vehicles were coming from hatches at the rate of 40 an hour.

At the end of a steep, winding and deeply rutted track leading from the docks, drivers welcomed the familiar diamond sign. It represented, as it had done in so many other lands, refuge.—Reuter.

### Tito Prepares New Laws

Belgrade, Dec. 21.

Marshal Tito met his full Cabinet for the first time in months today to discuss far-reaching new laws which Parliament will approve during its December 29-31 session.

Reliable sources said the discussion included the new economic law which will make a great change in the economic structure of the country. A profit-sharing plan aimed at stimulating work and interest in production will also be introduced.—United Press.

### Mr Bevin Mum

London, Dec. 21.

Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, declined to comment on his talks in Brussels when he returned to London today.

"I do not think I should add anything to the communiqué," he declared.—Reuter.

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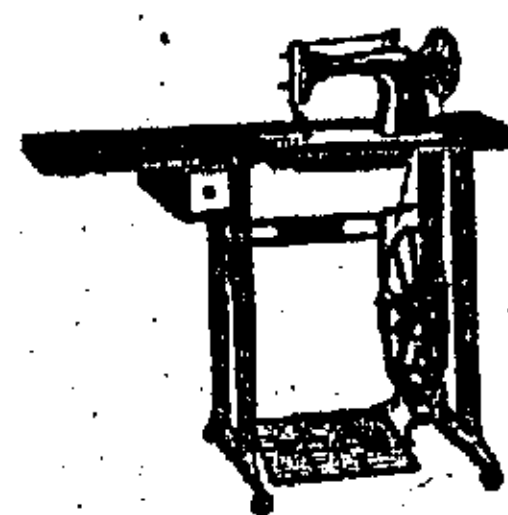
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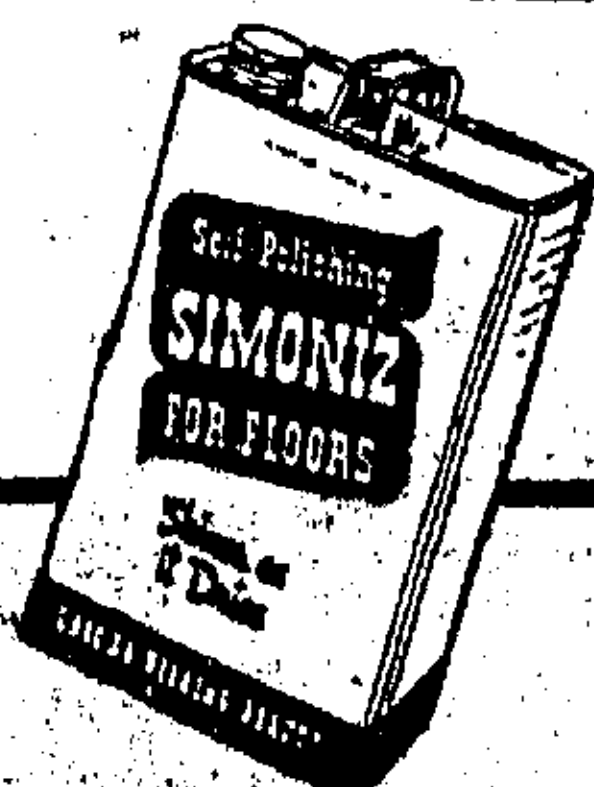
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# Wide Penal Reforms Announced By South Korean Government

Seoul, Dec. 21.

The South Korean Government, following United Nations representations, has agreed to wide penal reforms.

These include the remission on Dec. 23 of the death sentences except for the most serious crimes, the release of prisoners sentenced to 10 years in prison or less, special treatment for women and juvenile offenders and abolition of the present mass execution procedure.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF CARDINAL

Berlin, Dec. 21.

Cardinal Count Konrad von Preysing, Bishop of Berlin and the Soviet Zone, died of heart failure this afternoon. He was 70.

Appointed Bishop of Berlin in 1935 and created a Cardinal in 1946, Cardinal von Preysing became world famous during the second World War for his outspoken denunciation of Nazi methods and persecution of the Jews.

The Catholic Church newspaper in Berlin was banned during the war because of Cardinal von Preysing's anti-Nazi comments.

After the war, despite Communist pressure on religious groups in the Soviet Zone, he constantly proclaimed his intention to "defend to the end" the rights of Catholics in East Germany.

Last February he warned all Soviet Zone priests not to take part in the activities of the Communist-sponsored National Front Movement.—Reuter.

## New Ambassador To Bangkok

London, Dec. 21.

The Foreign Office tonight announced that Sir John Hall McGowan, the present Ambassador in Caracas, is to be the new Ambassador to Bangkok, succeeding Sir Geoffrey Thompson, who is to be Civilian Instructor at the Imperial Defence College.

Sir Robert Urquhart, formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, will succeed Sir John McGowan at Caracas.—Reuter.

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## APPEAL TO STALIN FOR PEACE

Manila, Dec. 21.

The Philippine Veterans Legion urged Joseph Stalin to "stop your aggression if you really want peace," in a birthday greetings to be sent to the Soviet Premier through the United Nations.

The message said: "Greetings to the head of all Communists in the world. We, the people of the Philippines, are against war. War has nearly ruined our country this decade. We wish for peace.

"You, Josef Stalin, talk of peace. But you and your Communist leaders are making war in Korea, in Tibet, in Indo-China, in Malaya and even in the Philippines with your puppets.

"Call back your forces in Asia. Stop your aggression. We want to talk peace with you in the United Nations, but only as free men.

"Since you, Josef Stalin, have not recognised the free and independent Philippine Republic, we send this to you through the United Nations."

Other Philippine non-political organisations are joining the thousands of veterans in signing the message to Stalin, whose 71st birthday falls on Thursday.

The Philippine Government has nothing to do with the greetings to the Russian Premier.—United Press.

## Plugging Gap In Europe Trade

Bonn, Dec. 21.

The Allied High Commission and the West German Government are holding talks in Frankfurt to plug the drain of exports of strategic materials to Eastern Europe, an Allied official said here today.

The talks were understood to centre on the adoption of a new list of strategic materials, much simpler than the complicated "Schedules A and B" which the European Co-operation Administration has attempted to enforce.

Among the more difficult exports to control were those which went first to Sweden, Holland or Switzerland before being sent to Eastern Europe.—Reuter.

## THE BAKER WHO GETS DISTURBED

Hanover, Dec. 21.

Friedrich Asshorn, a middle-aged owner of a small bakery shop here, is awakened at all times of the day and night by his new telephone while people ask him to "come in a hurry. It's urgent."

Asshorn's profession was erroneously listed in the business telephone directory as "midwife." He must continue to lose sleep until a new edition is published next spring.—Reuter.

"The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea tonight issued the following communiqué.

"The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea has discussed with the Government of the Republic of Korea the executions which have recently been widely reported.

"The persons executed had been convicted by Korean civil and military courts for specific crimes defined by law, such as murder, arson and sabotage.

"The Republic of Korea Government has informed the Commission that it has decided to adopt the following measures in connection with persons covered by the relevant laws.

"(1)—The President, in accordance with his constitutional powers, will on Dec. 23 remit to periods of imprisonment all death sentences except in cases of crimes of the most heinous nature.

"Those who have been sentenced to terms of 10 years or less will be released. All other sentences will be reviewed with a view to mitigating the punishment and special consideration will be given to women and juvenile offenders. "The same principle will be applied to persons now awaiting trial and public prosecutors will be so instructed.

## NEW PROCEDURE

"(2)—In future all executions will be carried out individually and not in groups of persons.

"Before an execution is carried out the family of the person concerned will be informed and will be allowed to claim the body. In addition to the present normal procedure of having the Public Prosecutor and a doctor present at each execution, the prisoner will be permitted to see a clergyman of his choice and have him attend the execution if the prisoner desires it.

"(3)—A special board of review will be established to review all death sentences now or hereafter imposed before they are carried out.

"The Commission wishes to place on record its appreciation of the consideration given to its representations by the President and the Government of the Republic of Korea.—Reuter.

## BRITISH ATTITUDE

London, Dec. 21.

The Foreign Office spokesman gave a further assurance today that Britain was using her influence to prevent mass political executions by the South Korean Government in Seoul.

He said: "It need hardly be said that the influence of His Majesty's Government will be used to prevent excesses which lower the South Koreans to the level of the Communist oppressors in the North."

He welcomed a statement by President Syngman Rhee, condemning such acts.

The British Government, it was understood, is receiving regular reports from the British Charge d'Affaires in Seoul, Mr Alec Adams, on the whole question of atrocities and political executions.—Reuter.



# TRUMAN'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

"Stand Together As Matter Of Vital Security"

## Western Europe's Defence System

Washington, Dec. 21.

President Truman today told the nations outside the Russian iron curtain to stand together as a matter of vital security.

The President issued a formal statement after conferring with Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who returned early this morning from the Brussels conference of Foreign Ministers.

The North Atlantic countries at the Brussels conference agreed on the creation of a 1,000,000-man armed force headed by General Dwight Eisenhower, to keep Communism out of Western Europe.

Mr Truman said: "Let there be no mistake about it. The unity of the nations of Western Europe and of the North Atlantic area is vital to their security and ours."

The President talked at some length with Mr Acheson just before a luncheon, and after the meeting issued this statement:

"The Secretary of State this morning gave me a full report of his meeting in Brussels with the Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of the North Atlantic Pact countries. I was greatly encouraged to hear from the Secretary of the seriousness with which the representatives of the North Atlantic countries went about the job of bringing to life the military and economic agencies of the North Atlantic communities.

### NEW PROOF

"The Secretary of State reported that the appointment of General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander in Europe has greatly heartened and inspired the European nations, who see in it new proof of the firm intention of the free nations to stand together.

"Within the next weeks, soldiers in Europe of members of the North Atlantic community will be training together. Many of our hopes have now become facts, with all that this means for the defence of the free world.

"The Secretary also reported on his informal conversations with the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin. These conversations resulted in full agreement on how the three governments, pursuant to the North Atlantic Council's decision, would take up with the German Government problems of German contributions to the defence of Western Europe.

"I am in full agreement with the Secretary that the spirit shown by the countries of Western Europe has justified our confidence that the free States of Europe mean business about setting up a common defence system.

"The meeting will be a matter of satisfaction to all American people. Let there be no mistake about it, the unity of the nations of Europe

and of the North Atlantic area is vital to their security and to ours."—United Press.

### BRUSSELS SUCCESS

Lake Success, Dec. 21.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, returning here today from the Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Council, said he thought the conference was very successful.

Asked by newspapermen at the airport whether he thought the meeting had contributed to world peace, he replied: "This is the only way we can possibly do it."—Reuter.

## SALUTARY BAN ON WAR NEWS

New York, Dec. 21.

A New York Times editorial commenting on the new censorship on Korean war news in Tokyo, said on Thursday:

"For a newspaper to welcome restrictions on news may seem unnatural, but we consider the imposition of such restrictions on news of the Korean military operations to be salutary. No reliable newspaper has any desire to publish news that might cost the lives of troops or hamper military operations. To place the correspondents on their own judgment is not satisfactory on the whole, and there seem some unfortunate results in Korea even with the best intentions.

"It is better from the practical viewpoint to know what can and cannot be printed, and have reliable authorities who will decide.

"At the same time one wants to see restrictions kept down to a minimum and confined as much as possible to straightforward military operations. Everything that has happened thus far in this connection gives reason to believe at correspondents will not be hampered in sending stories that are political or concerned with questions of no value to the enemy even though they may be distasteful to higher authorities."—United Press.

### Royal Tour ETA

London, Dec. 21.

Buckingham Palace announced tonight that the expected date of the King's arrival in Australia is March 1, 1952, and in New Zealand on May 6, 1952.—Reuter.



A group of Korean civilians is being questioned by Col. Joseph J. Twitty, left, Seventh Division staff officer, near Iwon. The Koreans were stopped on the beach by a U.S. Navy guard who suspected they were Communists.

## Eisenhower A Unifying Force In European Defence

New York, Dec. 21.

A New York Times editorial on Thursday praised General Eisenhower's appointment as European Commander.

It said: "Co-ordination of the military establishments of the 12 nations into one army under one overall command is obviously a long step toward the unification that the Marshall Plan has striven to accomplish by economic means, and the Council of Europe by political pressure.

"A military merger imposes close collaboration in both these fields and adds another. Pyramiding, as it does, into a single top authority, it creates a working community at once larger, more substantial and more binding than previous combinations.

"No wonder the promoters of the European Union and the Atlantic Union see their cause furthered by General Eisenhower's mission. To whom will he report? They ask. To whom is he responsible, unless some international authority is set up?

"In organising multi-national contingents and fitting them in-

to one army, the Supreme Commander will be a unifying force in any event. His special talent for smoothing out differences and persuading people to work together will combine with the demands of the great task itself to set a pattern for unity.

"The Brussels decisions were decisions forced on unwilling nations by threats they could no longer ignore. What they signify is a reluctant admission by free peoples, that not one of them dares risk standing alone against the tides that threaten their existence. To weld their latent and scattered strength into the invincible power it could be, is General Eisenhower's tough assignment. In doing that, he has a better chance than any political leader to weld their minds and wills, for it is in doing down-to-earth tasks together in the common struggle for survival that coalitions become real and foundations of unity are built."—United Press.

## A Whale Of A Fight

Umkomaas (Natal).

Dec. 21.

Scores of people at this Natal coast town watched a two-hour battle between an eagle ray and a swordfish, about half a mile out to sea.

After the final clash, a killer whale which had been hanging about moved in as the fighters submerged.

Later the whale surfaced alone, spouting victoriously. —Reuter.

## Agreement Not Honoured

Beirut, Dec. 21.

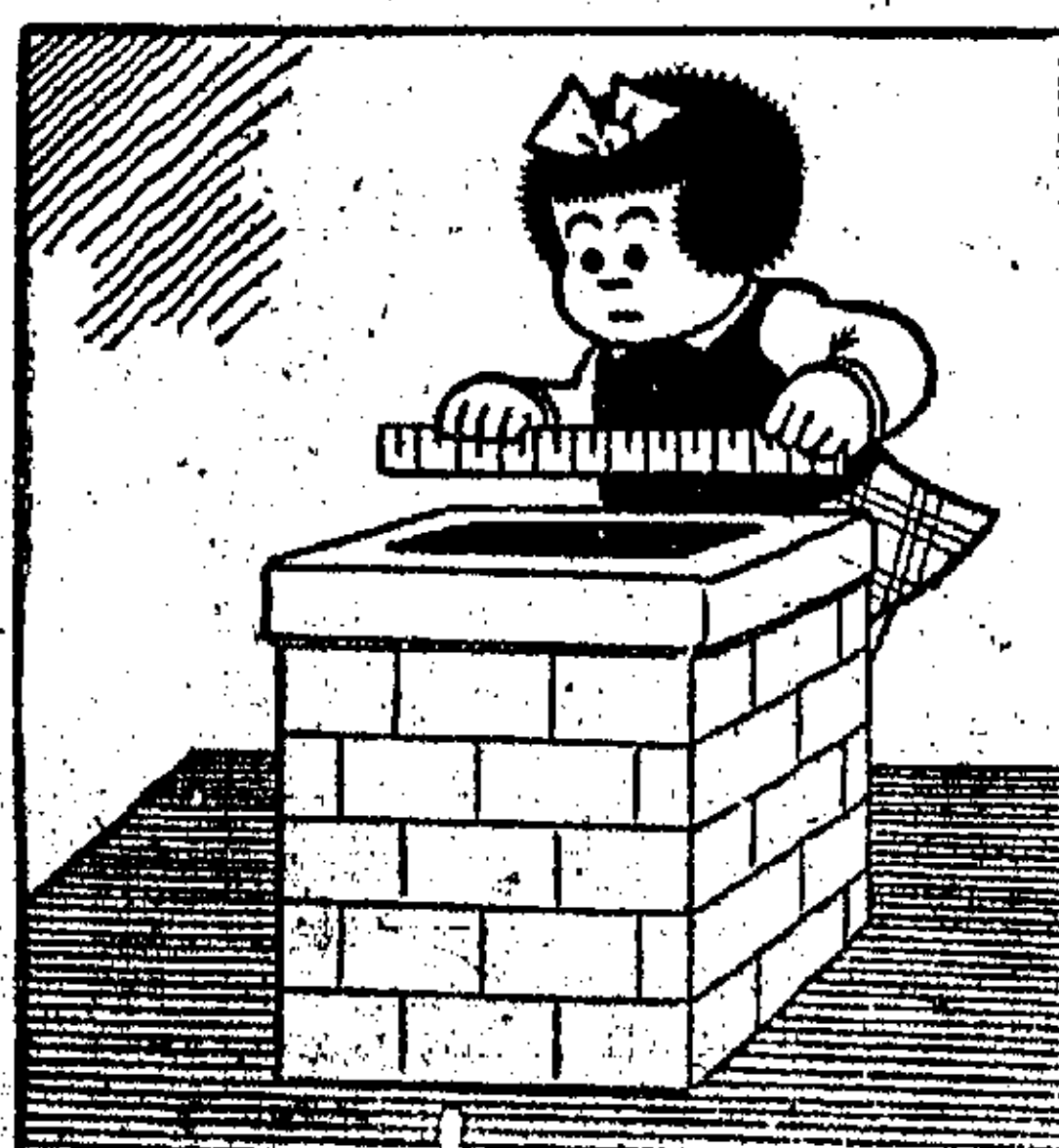
Lorries loaded with Lebanese citrus fruits were held up at the Syrian frontier tonight following the refusal of the Syrian Government to apply immediately a new agricultural exchange agreement with the Lebanon.

It was announced yesterday that the new countries had agreed to the free exchange of agricultural products, and that negotiations to extend the agreement would start next month.

Syria had decided to hold an agricultural conference on Saturday, after which it is hoped the agreement will come into force.—Reuter.

## NANCY

Entrance Exam



By Ernie Bushmiller



## The Year's Most Extraordinary Tennis Incident

Year's most extraordinary tennis incident is reported from the Victoria championships at Melbourne, Australia. It involves American singles champion Art Larsen, who, after being footfaulted several times, walked off the court when the score was 5-2 against him in the first set.

He was persuaded to return—and went on to beat Australian Ken McGregor 2-6, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2.

This happens in unimportant matches, but it has always been taken for granted that the act of leaving the court without consulting opponent or umpire constitutes a ceding of the match.

This situation seems to be covered by rules 28 and 29. The latter says that play shall be continuous. Rule 28 states that the decision of the umpire is final in all matters of fact.

There may have been extenuating circumstances in this particular case, but occasions in world-class games when a player has been allowed to leave the court and then return and continue must be very rare—if not unique.

—(London Express Service.)

## THE GAMBOLS



## KCC TENNIS

The following matches are down for decision in the Kowloon Cricket Club Sunday Morning League on Sunday, December 24, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

Red Socks v. White Socks; Blue Socks v. Green Socks.

Teams will be chosen from the following and all those who are unable to attend are requested to get in touch with their team Captains as soon as possible:

Red Socks.—Mrs R. Stack (Capt), Mrs B.F. Benjamin, Miss J. Watt, K.M. Getz, G.M. Gillard, Capt Tottle, Capt Bretton, J.D. Mackenzie.

White Socks.—Miss N. Lambert Baker (Capt), Miss M. Fisher, Mrs A. Whitney, G.H. Wren, C.R. Tierman, Lieut-Col R. Stack, R.N. Manley, C. Encarnacao, P. Coxall, L. Kote-wall.

Blue Socks.—Mrs K.M. Getz (Capt), Mrs Webb, Mrs Flynn, A.S. Augustad, H.G. da Silva, R.S. Capell, E. Brown, H. Hill.

Green Socks.—Mrs M. Chow (Capt), Miss L. Coxall, Mrs N. van Nostrum, R.E. Lawes, Major Digby, E. Abbass, W. Baker.

# TOP SIX IN DIVISION I ARE THE SEASON'S CUP FIGHTERS

Says IVAN SHARPE

The big Cup draw... and no one has mentioned Aston Villa. How times change!

What's the matter, Villa way? Six times Cup winners in 30 years, they have since had no such win in 24 seasons. Nor have they made amends in the League.

A pity. Up and down the world, claret and blue have meant so much. Now rivals are stealing the thunder.

In the 25 seasons of play since the first world war only 26 clubs have appeared in the Cup Final. This is because Arsenal and Huddersfield Town have been there five times apiece. Chief Cup-fighters in modern times have been:

5 Finals: Arsenal (won 3, lost 2), and Huddersfield Town (W. 1, L. 4).

3 Finals: Bolton Wanderers (won all), and Wolves, Manchester City, Portsmouth, and Preston N. E. (each W 1, L 2).

Of the clubs who have contested two Finals, only Newcastle United have won both.

## TWO FROM SIX

This year's Cup fighters? As League and Cup football are becoming more and more alike, we shall not be far wrong in selecting the top six in the First Division table. The Spectacular Six have provided the winners at Wembley three years in a row....

About this interval of four months in the international pro-

gramme, and the long pause that cuts across team-building for the England v. Scotland match in April.

This time the selectors and managers of the England XI surely won't be sorry to go underground. Look at the flood of advice they are receiving:

Return to international trial games. But six representative matches a season are sufficient. Anyway, trial games have proved misleading. There's no "bite" in them. They are just friendly driffls.

England may ask for extra international games. Again, six opportunities are plenty. If the selectors will give caps to a man of 38, they must expect to find themselves left with gaps.

## CLUBS AGAINST

The clubs have been promised fewer representative games and they will come down hard on any appeal for "another chance" to build the England team.

"We need 90 minutes men." First time the physical fitness alibi has been raised in mid-season in my forty years experience. Alibi, it is.

Teams should be chosen by club managers. Imagine Stanley Cullis of the Wolves as one of them. If Wright, Williams, Hancocks and maybe Mullen were chosen, the public would say: "Favouritism. He's putting in his own players." If most of them were omitted, the good old British public would cry: "Unfair. Club before country. He's keeping out his own players."

Managers would never be free from suspicion, whether their clubs were running for League, Cup, promotion, relegation or nothing at all.

Appoint Raich Carter to show them how to shoot. Well, England's forwards, like the rest, are numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. We will take No. 7 first—outside-right Hancocks of the Wolves.

So we would have stepping up for shooting lessons the best shot in all the British Isles.

FA should run own England XI. Prize solution. Eleven picked stars and nine reserves, at £25,000 apiece, is £500,000 for a start.

## EASY MONEY

There are only four international matches in the playing season so, for about 25 of the 35 weeks, the £500,000 fellows would be without a match. And the clubs wouldn't part with these 20 players, anyway.

No, the selectors and managers of England's football XI and be glad to go underground for the winter and rest in peace....

Has the influence of Stanley Matthews been good or bad?

It has been good, very good indeed, for skill, sportsmanship and modesty. But if the wing-men of the future are going to try to copy his tactics, then it is likely to be bad: they will be trying to achieve something beyond their scope.

Matthews is a football genius who made his own methods and, though he comes from the Potteries, will leave no mould.

Why has a brilliant forward like Tom Finney lost favour with the international selectors? It is because Preston is so near to Blackpool? Finney has only been rested because of over-development of the dallying Matthews style.

For the average wing-forward, the better man to copy is Billy Liddell, Scottish international of Liverpool. The outside forward should make ground—get along the wing. But this is becoming unfashionable.

## The Sports Roundabout

By W. Capel Kirby And David Jack

Brentford, who since their relegation from the First Division have been struggling to build a good team, may be forced to sell two of their best youngsters because of financial difficulties. The lads wanted are Jimmy Hill, a useful inside forward, who has improved a hundred percent since moving to wing half, and young inside forward Peter Broadbent.

Although Sunderland are keen on Hill, manager Jackie Gibbons is not likely to part until Brentford are out of the FA Cup.

A good Cup run, in fact, might enable the Londoners to hang on to their two stars.

Don't run away with the idea that the footballing streets of Rio are paved with gold. Several English referees out there are having difficulty making ends meet.

## GOING?

Swindon Town, who have consistently turned down offers for star centre-forward Maurice Owen may change their minds when Maurice recovers from an injury which has kept him out of action for most of the season. Reason? Deputy leader Roy Onslow has been playing so well that even a fit Owen wouldn't get his place back.

Managers Bob Brocklebank (Birmingham) and Harry Storer (Coventry) have asked Nelson what price Alec Mangham, inside forward, and Ken Collins, a 17-year-old wing half-back.

Good judges tell us Mangham, at 20, is a replica of Bolton's Ray Westwood.

We know a critic who in one season named over 50 seasoned players as belonging to the certain-to-play for England category. As we are prepared to stand or fall by pick-em-young methods, make a note of Ronnie Clayton in your diaries. This 16-year-old Blackburn Rovers wing half-back showing Willis Edwards' touches in the Central League side is already attracting outside attention, and if optimistic inquirers failed to contact Jackie Bestall by phone one day last week we can tell them why.

While showing the chairman how he would have finished off one of many movements against Chesterfield the Rovers manager caught his foot in the telephone cord and wrecked the instrument. Pick 'em up, Jackie.

Carlisle United's Bill Shankley hopes to make a big capture by signing a Scottish international full-back.

## WAITING

As long as Tranmere Rovers are in the promotion hunt, Bolton Wanderers, favourites to secure the transfer of Wheeler, who plays equally well at inside right or wing half, are likely to be kept waiting.

Derby County are to spend £1,000 on the installation of floodlights at the Baseball Ground. Surprising to hear that there are still First Division clubs without this necessary amenity.

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" " Fino Secco (Dry)	\$13.00
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Ferreira's Superior Tawny	\$11.50
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WHISKY	
Grant's Scotch	\$15.00
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Special Rye	\$15.00
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# The Churchill Story: 9th Instalment WHIRLWIND COURTSHIP

By Colin Frame

TWO years after he had crossed the floor to become a Liberal, Winston Churchill won his first ministerial post — Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

He was then 31. Even now that would be considered a youthful age for a junior Minister.

Then it was a startling achievement. His father, who was considered precociously successful in Parliament, did not get a ministerial position until he was 36.

Hurried ambition which had spurred the young Churchill's every step from the cavalry messroom was coming into its own. And, people began to whisper, he was taking its toll, too.

## Over-Taxed Strength

HE stooped more than ever now. His reddish hair was thinning. Ephesian, his early biographer, reports that one day he broke off his speech in the Commons and sat down, covering his head with his hands and murmuring apologies.

Had he tried to do too much? Was the physical breakdown and early death of his father to be tragically repeated in his so-similar son?

It was true that he over-taxed his strength at times. Long hours in debate, evening meetings all over the country, hunting which sometimes ended in heavy falls, public and private dinners and night hours spent in authorship—he risked his health with such strenuous routine.

But this strange end to a speech, one of the very few times in half-a-century when Churchill has been at a loss for words, was primarily due to his attempt to change his style. Instead of learning his speech he began to improvise from a few notes.

In Opposition pure and simple, accompanied by brilliant debating minds like those of Lloyd George, Reginald McKenna and Walter Runciman, Churchill returned sparkingly to the attack on Balfour.

With his ranks split on tariffs, his front continually under vociferous and bitter attack, Balfour gave up the struggle, went to the country and was terribly beaten.

In this election of 1906 the Liberals swept all before them. Manchester sent Churchill back with a handsome majority to become Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

Blood was shed in that election. Crowds, so famed had he become as a personality to be seen and heard if not approved, flocked to his meetings. Several people were injured in a stampede at one and the floor fell in at another.

"Let justice be done even though the floor falls in," shouted Churchill as some of his supporters slipped into an empty swimming bath below their feet.

## JEST A MINUTE!

By GEOFFREY EVANS



Naturally he had to face charges of being a turncoat. "Some men change their party for the sake of their principles; others their principles for the sake of their party," was his reply.

## African Tour

ON this, it is fair enough to point out that by crossing the floor Churchill had given hostages to fortune.

Had he stayed to toe the Conservative line he was practically assured of office much sooner. Two years earlier he could hardly have foreseen such an out-and-out Liberal victory.

The Parliament to which he returned was a calm between two storms.

During its three years it permitted Churchill his first act of true statesmanship, an act dear to his heart ever since those adventurous days as a war correspondent in South Africa—the proposals for a generous settlement of the Transvaal constitution, granting self-government.

It permitted him as Under-Secretary to tour more romantic parts of Africa, shoot a white rhinoceros and invest with due solemnity a chieftain in a dazzling kimono which Churchill had bought for himself in Cairo.

## Immortal Phrase

IT permitted him to utter the first of those immortal phrases which have brought either a smile or a cheer to the lips of his countrymen—"terminological inexactitude."

Churchill first used it, not as many now think to avoid calling a member the unparliamentary word liar, but to describe the battle cry "Chinese Slavery" which the Liberals had themselves used.

He made the point that the system under which indentured Chinese worked in South African mines could not be "classified as slavery in the extreme acceptance of the word without some risk of terminological inexactitude."

This Parliament had a newcomer on the Tory benches who was in many ways quite as remarkable as Churchill—the tall and debonair F. E. Smith, later Lord Birkenhead and Lord Chancellor.

## Unsparring Duel

FOR the next eight years members were to enjoy, as they have rarely enjoyed since, a continuous, breathless, unsparring duel between the youthful brilliants—Churchill and Smith.

Privately they became great friends. Publicly they asked and gave no quarter in the cut and thrust of their debate, Churchill slashing magnificently with the sabre, Smith contemptuously pointing with his stonard as if it were all rather a bore.

There were stories that the more brilliant of their exchanges were carefully rehearsed between them in the Commons smoking room.

"Churchill," drawled Smith once in that devastating Oxford manner which completely squashed lesser men, "has spent the best years of his life preparing his impromptu speeches."

## Suffragettes

IN 1908 Churchill fought two more elections. He became President of the Board of Trade and had a seat in the Cabinet.

Under the rules of those days a Cabinet post meant a by-election—and this time Manchester turned him down. Joynton-Hicks, the Tory—later "Jix" Home Secretary—was his conqueror.

But within a couple of days he was in Dundee to try again, and this time he was rewarded with a magnificent majority.

He fought five elections at Dundee and won all but the last. He represented that constituency for 14 years.

Women, many in general and one in particular, now invaded his life.

For some strange reason the suffragettes made Churchill their particular target.

It may have been his youth, his infuriating ease with repartee, his impudent, boyish manner or, by some queer psychological twist, his immense eligibility as a bachelor; but whatever it was, they made his life and his meetings almost unbearable.

## Girl With A Bell

"GET away, woman," he once roared exasperatedly at one of them. In Dundee one young woman followed him about forever ringing a dinner bell.

More gallantly he remarked on one occasion "I won't attempt to compete with a young and pretty lady in a high state of excitement" and he sat down.

"It's no use your being cross," she replied to one of his protests. She was still ringing her bell out of a coach window as she drove round the town on polling day.

One suffragette bombarded him with coke. Another slashed at him with a riding whip. He took it away and put it in his pocket.

About this time he met and married one who secretly sympathised with the cry "Votes for Women" but who believed in gentler methods.

Miss Clementine Hozier—for 42 years "Clemmy"—to Winston Churchill, and Mrs Churchill of the fine-boned smiling face to the rest of the world—was the daughter of a cavalry officer who became secretary of Lloyds.

They first met at Dundee, where her grandmother, the Countess of Airlie, was a popular figure.

Although Churchill could up to then hardly be described as a ladies' man—he disliked the smart dinner parties and dances to which his brother, cavalry officer Jack Churchill, always urged him to go; he reckoned them no place for a serious man of the world—his courtship was almost as rapid and was certainly as successful as that of his father. Churchill married a month before his 34th birthday.

## "Powerful If Ugly"

HIS father was 24 when he met Miss Jenny Jerome, a nineteen-year-old American beauty, and within three days his proposal had been accepted.

Churchill's wedding at St Margaret's, Westminster, was the event of the autumn. Lord Hugh Cecil, his ally of his old Tory days, was best man.

The bride brought to the ceremony her own pale and distinguished beauty, but Philip Guedalla in his biography "Mr Churchill" reports that the bridegroom looked "powerful if ugly."

They honeymooned first at Blenheim Palace, Churchill's birthplace, and then in Italy.

And they returned to live in Queen Anne's Gate, gay with wedding presents from the King and Queen and the Cabinet, and from admirers 25 candlesticks, ten cigarette cases, eight sets of salt-cellars and 21 inkstands.

## Roof Squatters

TWO years later at his second Dundee election Churchill was still a target for suffragettes. His first child, Diana (now Mrs Duncan Sandys) was specially guarded in her pram because it was feared the suffragettes would kidnap her.

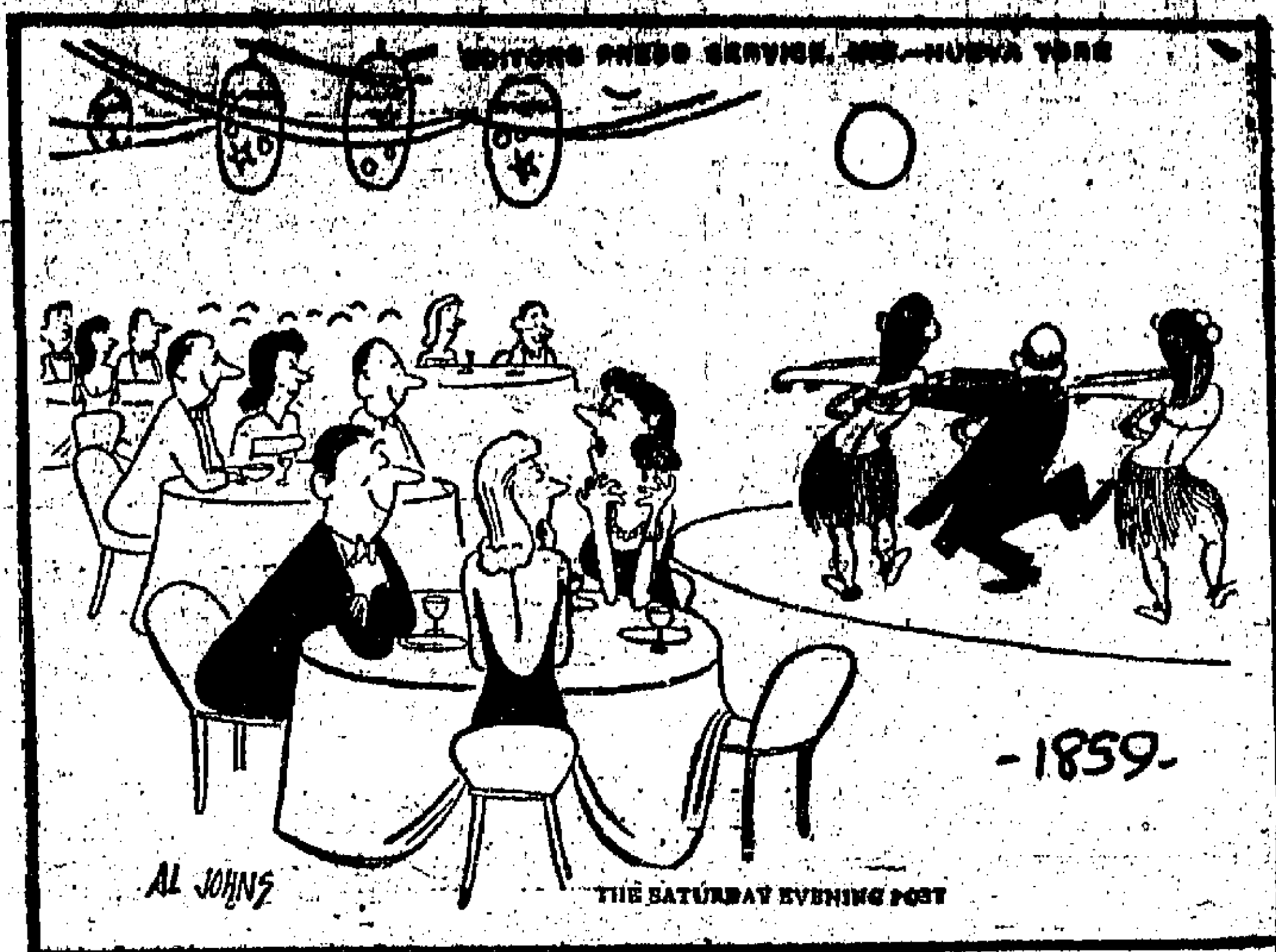
Three women climbed perilously into the roof of one hall and demanded votes throughout his speech by shouting down a ventilator.

Enjoying all hugely, Mrs Churchill sat with her husband on the platform and waved gaily at the roof squatters while her husband spoke.

The success and continued happiness of this marriage was made so apparent during the heightened history of the past decade that it is known to the world.

Let the last word on it then come from Churchill, as he made it the last word in his biography "My Early Life."

"...until September, 1908, when I married and lived happily ever afterwards."



"Ooooh-h-h! Wait'll I get him home."

## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

# Economic Outlook For India: Optimism Keynote

Calcutta, Dec. 21.

Optimism about the economic stability of India was the keynote of the address delivered by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, the Indian Finance Minister, at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

He said, "India is at the crossroads of her destiny, and I have no doubt that she will take the right road."

"Surveying the Indian economic scene, I am heartened by the signs of stability that I can discern through the welter of immediate difficulties. These, especially in the matter of food, admittedly are serious, but with careful management they should not be insurmountable if the people face the situation with cool heads and stout hearts."

Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, who was replying to an address of Sir Paul Benthall, president of the Chambers, covered the major aspects of Indian economic policy, and said: "We in the Government have a lively realisation of the importance of maintaining law and order and of creating economic conditions conducive to inducing the production of wealth."

Referring to Indo-Pakistani trade, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh said that no efforts had been lacking on their part to arrive at a suitable solution. All that they desired was the par value of the Pakistani rupee to be fixed as the result of objective

study free from all political predilections.

## JUTE INDUSTRY

On the jute industry, he said: "The Government is fully conscious of the importance of avoiding any hastily conceived measures which might adversely affect the long-term interests of the industry." Referring to State trading in jute he said that the Government was fully aware of the complexities of that expedient and its manifold social and economic complications. He could only assure them that no action would be taken without full consideration of all aspects of the question. He added that as well as the technical assistance under the co-operative economic development plan evolved at the recent London conference, India was likely to receive technical aid under President Truman's Point Four programme.

Reference to deteriorating discipline among industrial labour, resulting in a fall in the productive capacity of the worker, was made by Sir Paul Benthall in his presidential address, and he said that without discipline in the factories there could be no hope of industrial progress in India, and capital, both Indian and foreign, would remain shy of investment in Indian industry.

## STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: North

Love all

N.

Q 4 2

J 10 7 6 4

K 9 4

Q 10

W.

A 9 7

A 5

J 10 6

J 9 8 6 3

E.

J 10 3

K Q 8 3

7

A K 7 4 2

S.

K 8 6 5

9 2

A Q 8 5 3 2

5

This hand from the 1949 Anglo-American match is a good example of the complications caused by the use of the forcing jump raise. The American East opened One Club and South bid One Diamond. West was not strong enough for Three Clubs, so he temporised with One Spade. North bid Two Diamonds, East Two Spades and South Three Diamonds; West now found another weird bid Three Hearts and East for some mysterious reason bid Four Clubs which everyone passed.

In Room 2 the British West bid a non-forcing Three Clubs over South's One Diamond. East made a natural bid of Three Hearts and West, with two Aces and excellent trump support, jumped to game in Clubs. 11 tricks were made without difficulty as both sides were in the same suit.

## London Tin Market

London, Dec. 21.

The tin price came down with a rush this morning. Turnover was 40 tons, including five tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,205
Spot tin, sellers	1,215
Business done at	1,210
Three-months tin, buyers	1,670
Three-months tin, sellers	1,680
Business done at	1,665-1,660
Settlement	1,215

—United Press.

## LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 21.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber (in cents per lb.)	53-54
February	57½-58½
March	58-59
April/May	57-58
July/August	56½ nominal
October/December	56½

—United Press.



# UN's THIRD APPEAL TO PEKING

## Cease-Fire Commission Waiting To Prepare Report

### Trygve Lie Reiterates His Belief In World Peace

Lake Success, Dec. 21.

The United Nations cease-fire commission met for two hours on Thursday and sent a third message to Peking requesting Communist China's reaction to the world organisation's peace drive.

A spokesman announced the group would not meet again "until the middle of next week" when they expect to report to the General Assembly's main political committee.

The text of the telegram from the committee of three on cease-fire in Korea to Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, said:

"We hope to receive your reply to our earlier messages regarding cease-fire arrangements in Korea. The Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has now taken a brief recess but will meet again very shortly in order to consider amongst other things a full report from the cease-fire group. We propose to begin preparation of that report next week, and would, therefore, appreciate an early reply from you.

"(signed) Committee of the General Assembly; Nasrollah Entezam, President; Sir Benegal Rau; Lester Pearson."

Secretary-General Trygve Lie on Thursday reiterated his belief that world peace can be preserved, and declared the United Nations will survive whatever the outcome of the Korean war.

The Norwegian diplomat said at his first press conference since before the General Assembly met in September that, whatever happens, the world organisation would seek the establishment of a free, democratic and unified Korea.

Mr Lie said he had hope and confidence in the three-man commission named by the General Assembly to seek a cease-fire in Korea.

#### SITUATION DIFFICULT

Mr Lie said: "The present situation is difficult. But I still believe world peace can be preserved. I think all nations in the world still want peace. That desire for peace extends to Communist China. I refer you to statements of Ambassador Wu (General Wu Hsiu-chuan, who led Peking's nine-member delegation to the United Nations). He said several times 'Chinese hopes for peace and wants peace'."

A reporter asked whether he still favoured Communist China's admission to the United Nations, Mr Lie replied: "I have not changed my mind about that question." He said he could answer this question only in general terms, "but to give a statement on this today would not be right now that we have a special committee to discuss the question of China's admission and to make proposals."

Although he refused to discuss the Korean war in detail, he declared "The future of the United Nations does not depend on the outcome of anything going on in Korea. You can be sure the United Nations will survive. But it may be that some of the principles of the Charter will suffer. This is no time to appraise the worth of the United Nations." We should see the situation better when the present session of the General Assembly is over."

The Assembly is in recess subject to recall by its chairman.

Mr Lie announced he hoped to leave on Friday for a short Christmas holiday with his family in Norway. He said after the holiday he will visit Paris and London to make a decision on where next year's General Assembly session is to be held.

The 60-nation body voted last week to meet in Europe next September.

Of his reappointment he said that he has still to serve another year of his present term. He said "I would have been

happier if I had been able to go home."—United Press.

#### NOT A TRAP

Lake Success, Dec. 21.

Mr Nasrollah Entezam, President of the General Assembly, has assured the Chinese Communist Government that the United Nations cease-fire proposal for Korea is not a "trap" as alleged by Mr. Wu Hsiu-chuan, Peking representative who left here on Tuesday for London on his way back to the Chinese capital.

In a telegram sent to Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Communist Foreign Minister, on behalf of the three-man Cease-Fire Committee, Mr Entezam is understood to have told the Peking Government that the United Nations proposal only called upon the parties to state the terms on which a satisfactory basis for a cease-fire could be established. He is understood to have pointed out that the resolution declared that the fighting in Korea should be prevented from spreading and that after a cease-fire was in operation "further steps should be taken for a peaceful settlement of existing issues."

An assurance was also said to have been given that the cease-fire would be followed by talks on other Far Eastern issues, as envisaged in a resolution now before the Political Committee.

The General Assembly's resolution which set up the three-man group, was introduced by an Asian-Middle Eastern group which asked for priority for the cease-fire motion.—Reuter.

### ROMULO RECALLED

Manila, Dec. 21.

President Quirino has ordered the immediate return to Manila of the Foreign Minister, Carlos P. Romulo, from New York to help shape policies for the Philippine Republic in face of the deteriorating world situation, it was reliably learned today.

An informant said that Mr Romulo was expected to arrive by plane shortly. Other informants said Mr Romulo was asked to return to explain more fully the implications of the recent Truman-Attlee conference.

The informants indicated that President Truman and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee apparently had decided to abandon Asia for the defence of Europe in the event of a world war.—United Press.

### Adenauer States His Terms

#### German Equality & A Security Pact

London, Dec. 21.

Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, demanded last night equality with the West and a security pact as his terms for inclusion of West German troops in the European Army, the Bonn correspondent of the Daily Express said today.

The correspondent said that Dr Adenauer made the demand after a two-hour secret meeting last night with an American diplomatic adviser, Mr Samuel Reber.

He quoted important members of the West German Administration as amplifying the Chancellor's demand that Germany would insist on equality with the other Western nations as to the size of the German units and representation on General Dwight Eisenhower's Staff and equal rights in economic affairs; the end of the occupation and occupation costs, to be replaced by a security treaty agreeing to the stationing of Allied troops in Germany; the reinforcement of Allied troops in Germany and an "Eisenhower Master Plan to ensure that the Allies' counter-attack would liberate the 20 million Soviet Zone Germans and guarantee that the main clash would take place outside Germany."

#### CIVIL WAR FEAR

The correspondent said that West German political leaders were not prepared to take part in any plan which involved a civil war with Germans in the Soviet Zone or which meant that Germany would become a battlefield.

The Soviet Zone Berlin newspaper, Taegliche Rundschau, said today that the Brussels conference was "a conspiracy against peace."

The paper said: "The resolutions are an alarm signal, particularly for the German people. The first result of their fulfilment would convert Germany into the battlefield of a third imperialist war."

In West Berlin, the decision to create German air units came as a complete surprise to Allied as well as German political observers.

Observers believed that the decision was intended to impress the Russians or to gladden the German hearts with the prospect of a new Luftwaffe, but papers representing all shades of German opinion in West Berlin are markedly unimpressed and take the common line that the first and only condition under which Western Germany can be asked to rearm is the grant of full sovereignty to the Federal Republic.—Reuter.



A GOOD SKATE—Sandra Cowan believes in taking advantage of skating weather. And sitting on a muskrat's home, to put on her skates, is better than the cold concrete abutment beneath it. The muskrat's large house usually means a long winter, but the weather man may have fooled him.

### US PLANES GOING TO SAIGON

Washington, Dec. 21.

The United States is ready to send about 30 B-26 bombers to Indo-China to aid the French forces fighting the Communist-led Vietnam rebels, officials here said today.

The officials said that two squadrons would be sent. A squadron usually has 15 planes. It was reported that the planes would be flown to Indo-China by American airmen and transferred to the French forces there.

In recent discussions with M. Jules Moch, the French Defence Minister, General George Marshall, the US Secretary of Defence, said that bombers would be sent to Indo-China.

The French aircraft carrier, Dixmude, arrived at an Indo-China port several weeks ago with about 48 American Hellcat and Helldiver fighters.

The United States has also supplied enough ground equipment and ammunition to enable the French to establish 12 battalions of Indo-Chinese nationals to help in the fight against Dr Ho Chi-minh's Vietminh forces.—Reuter.

### Eisenhower HQ In Paris

Paris, Dec. 21.

General Dwight Eisenhower's first temporary Headquarters when he comes to Europe to command the North Atlantic Army will probably be the Hotel Astoria, in Paris, it was reported here today.

"But no decision has yet been taken," it was unofficially stated at the Hotel Astoria, which now houses part of the United States Army European Command Headquarters.—Reuter.

### Defence Spending Approved in U.S.

Washington, Dec. 21.

The Senate today voted \$20,000 million for defence expenditure and approved \$1,600 million for special defence construction, much of it top secret.

The \$1,600 million authorisation measure was sent to President Truman for signature. The House of Representatives passed it yesterday. The big appropriations Bill, to cover all funds asked by the President since the Chinese Communist forces surged into Korea, goes back to the House.

As the Bill cleared the Senate it carried about \$2,000 million more than was voted by the House of Representatives. These differences were expected to be adjusted quickly.—Reuter.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

Morning Post Building, Hongkong.

Published daily (Mid-Day) except Saturdays & Sundays. Price: 20 cents per edition. Subscription: \$5.00 per month. Postage: China, Macao, UK, British Possessions and other countries: \$1.10 per month. News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary. Telephone: 36611 (5 Lines).

Printed and published by William Alick Graham for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.